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TOYOTA MOTOR CORP

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(72)Inventor:

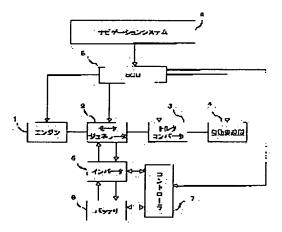
TABATA ATSUSHI

IBARAKI TAKATSUGU

(54) CHARGE CONTROL APPARATUS OF HYBRID VEHICLE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To change a charge control method according to the running state of a vehicle, in a hybrid vehicle which has an engine and a motor generator linked with the engine, generates power by driving the motor generator with the engine, and charges a battery. SOLUTION: This charge control equipment is provided with a navigation system 9 and an ECU 8, which analyzes traffic information concerning the running route in navigation running and estimates power which a battery 6 consumes and regenerative power to the battery 6. On the basis of the estimation, quick charging, in which power is generated with a motor generator 2 by controlling an engine 1 or effective charging which controls the engine 1 and the motor generator 2 and charging is performed effectively, is selected.



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| (21)出願番号 | | 特顯平10-364465 | (71) 出願人 000003207 |
| | | | トヨタ自動車株式会社 |
| (22)出顯日 | | 平成10年12月22日(1998.12.22) | 愛知県豊田市トヨタ町1番地 |
| • | | | (72) 発明者 田端 淳 |
| | | | 愛知県豊田市トヨタ町1番地 トヨタ自効 |
| | | | 車株式会社内 |
| | | | (72)発明者 茨木 隆次 |
| | | • | 愛知県豊田市トヨタ町1番地 トヨタ自動 |
| | | : | 享株式会社内 |
| | | | (74)代理人 100075258 |
| • | | . | 弁理士 吉田 研二 (外2名) |
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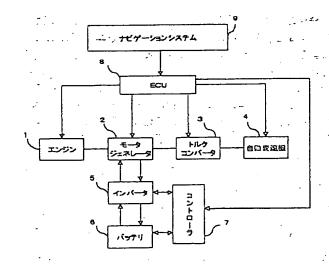
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(54) 【発明の名称】 ハイブリッド 草両の充電制御装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 エンジンと、これに連結されたモータジェネレータとを有し、エンジンによりモータジェネレータを駆動して発電し、バッテリの充電を行うハイブリッド車両において、車両の走行状況に応じて充電制御方法を変更する。

【解決手段】 ナビゲーションシステム9と、ナビゲーション走行における走行ルートに関する交通情報を解析してバッテリ6が消費する電力及びバッテリ6への回生電力を予測するECU8を有する。予測に基づいてエンジン1を制御しモータジェネレータ2で発電する急速充電と、エンジン1及びモータジェネレータ2を制御し効率よく充電する効率充電のいずれかを選択する。



【特許請求の範囲】

(請求項1) エンジンと、これに連結されたモータジェネレータとを有し、エンジンによりモータジェネレータを駆動して発電し、バッテリの充電を行うハイブリッド車両の充電制御装置であって、

走行予定路に関する情報を受信する情報受信手段と、 前記走行予定路に関する情報を解析しバッテリが消費す る電力及びバッテリへの回生電力を予測する解析手段と を備え.

前記予測した消費電力及びバッテリの回生電力に応じて 10 充電方法を変更することを特徴とするハイブリッド車両 の充電制御装置。

(請求項2) エンジンと、これに連結されたモータジェネレータとを有し、エンジンによりモータジェネレータを駆動して発電し、バッテリの充電を行うハイブリッド車両の充電制御装置であって、

動力性能を高めるためモータによりトルクアシストする アシスト手段と、

乗員が動力性能を選択操作できる選択操作手段又はアクセル操作に基づき乗員の動力性能の要求を検知する検知 20 手段の少なくともいずれかを備え、

動力性能の要求に応じて充電方法を変更することを特徴とするハイブリッド車両の充電制御装置。

【請求項3】 エンジンを制御しモータジェネレータで発電する急速充電手段と、エンジン及びモータシェネレータを制御することにより効率よく充電する効率充電手段とを備えたことを特徴とする請求項1又は2に記載のハイブリッド車両の充電制御装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

(発明の属する技術分野)本発明は、ハイブリッド車両の充電制御装置、特に車両走行中におけるエンジン出力によるバッテリ充電の制御に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、エンジンを駆動させるための石油 燃料の節約と、エンジンの騒音の低減、さらに石油燃料 の燃焼により発生する排気ガスの低減を目的として、エ ンジン以外の異なる動力源として、モータジェネレータ を搭載した車両が提案されている。

【0003】との車両に用いられるモータジェネレータは、モータとして機能することにより、バッテリからの電力によりモータトルクを発生させ、車両発進時、加速時にエンジンのトルクアシストをする。またジェネレータとして機能することにより、エンジントルクにより発電を行い、バッテリを充電する。さらに、車両減速時には車輪から変速機を介して入力されるトルクを用いて回生充電する。

【0004】例えば、特開平9-209790号公報には、変速機の入力軸にエンジンが接続されるとともにモータジェネレータが接続され、車速やアクセル開度、あ

るいはバッテリの充電量に基づいてエンジン及びモータジェネレータを制御する技術が開示されている。 【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、従来のハイブリッド車両の走行中における充電は、迅速に充電することを目的とするため、エンジン出力を高めモータジェネレータで発電を行う急速充電が行われていた。この急速充電には、下坂路が長く続く場合等にバッテリが満充電されてしまい、本来利用することのできた回生電力が得られないことがあり、エネルギ効率上問題があった。一方、エンジントルク、モータトルク等を制御することにより充電効率を高めた効率充電は、エネルギ効率の点から望ましいが充電速度が比較的遅いため、渋滞等の電力を多量に消費する走行条件では、充電が不十分となりモータ走行が十分に行えないおそれもあった。

【0006】本発明は、上記課題に鑑みなされたものであり、その目的は、走行条件に合わせて充電モードを切り替えることで、エネルギ効率及び燃費向上を図ることのできる充電制御装置を提供することにある。

0 [0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため に、第1の発明は、エンジンと、これに連結されたモー タジェネレータとを有し、エンジンによりモータジェネ レータを駆動して発電し、バッテリの充電を行うハイブ リッド車両の充電制御装置であって、走行予定路に関す る情報を受信する情報受信手段と、前記走行予定路に関す する情報を解析しバッテリが消費する電力及びバッテリ への回生電力を予測する解析手段とを備え、前記予測し た消費電力及びバッテリの回生電力に応じて充電方法を 変更することを特徴とする。

【0008】また、第2の発明は、エンジンと、これに連結されたモータジェネレータとを有し、エンジンによりモータジェネレータを駆動して発電し、バッテリの充電を行うハイブリッド車両の充電制御装置であって、動力性能を高めるためモータによりトルクアシストするアシスト手段と、乗員が動力性能を選択操作できる選択操作手段又はアクセル操作に基づき乗員の動力性能の要求を検知する検知手段の少なくともいずれかを備え、動力性能の要求に応じて充電方法を変更することを特徴とする

【0009】 CCで、動力性能を選択操作する選択操作 手段は、走行時の加速を重視した走行モードの切替手段 であってもよい。なお、アクセル操作に基づく乗員の動 力性能の要求はスロットルの開度の変化率が所定値を越 える頻度で判断するものであってもよい。

(0010]また、第3の発明は、第1又は第2の発明のハイブリッド車両の充電制御装置であって、エンジンを制御しモータジェネレータで発電する急速充電手段と、エンジン及びモータジェネレータを制御することにより効率よく充電する効率充電手段とを備えたことを特

徴とする。

[0011]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を、図 面に従って説明する。

【0012】図1には、本実施の形態におけるハイブリ ッド車の構成ブロック図を示す。エンジン1の出力軸 は、モータジェネレータ2に接続されており、モータジ ェネレータ2の出力軸は、トルクコンバータ3に接続さ れ、トルクコンバータ3の出力軸は、自動変速機4に接 続されている。すなわちエンジン!の動力とモータジェ 10 ネレータ2の動力とをトルクコンバータ3を介して自動 変速機4に出力できるように構成されている。上記構成 は例として挙げたものであり他の構成であっても本発明 は適用可能である。

【0013】エンジン1は、燃料の燃焼によって動力を 出力する形式の装置であり、ガソリンエンジンやディー ゼルエンジンの他、液化石油ガスや天然ガス等のガス燃 料を燃焼させるエンジンが含まれる。モータジェネレー タ2は、電気的エネルギを回転運動等の運動エネルギに を電気エネルギに変換する発電機能を併せ持つ。トルク コンバータ3は、駆動部材のトルクを流体により従動部 材に伝達させるもので例えば図示しないがポンプインペ ラに一体化されたフロントカバーとタービンライナを一 体に取付けたハブと、ロックアップクラッチからなる。 自動変速機4は、歯車変速機部と油圧制御部とからな り、入力回転数と出力回転数の比(変速比)を自動で適 宜変更することのできる装置であって、有段式の変速機 や変速比を連続式に変化させることのできる無段変速機 等がある。

【0014】モータジェネレータ2には図2に示すよう に、インバータ5を介してバッテリ6が接続されてい る。インバータ5は、モータジェネレータ2に対する電 流及び周波数を制御し、またモータジェネレータ2で発 電する際の電流を制御するように構成されている。そし てそれらの制御をおこなうためにコントローラ7が設け られている。このコントローラ7は、例えば、エンジン 1の始動要求、発進要求及び制動要求に従ってインバー タ5及びバッテリ6を制御するように構成されている。 【0015】車両発進時や低速走行時にはモータジェネ 40 レータ2をモータとして機能させモータ出力で走行す る。通常走行時には、エンジン1を始動させてエンジン 出力で走行する。上坂路等髙負荷時にはエンジン1に加 えモータジェネレータ2をモータとして機能させ両動力 源より走行する。車両減速時や制動時には、モータシェ ネレータ2を発電機として機能させ、電力を回生する。 さらにバッテリのSOC (充電状態)が低下した場合に は、エンジン1の出力を増大させ、エンジン出力をモー タジェネレータ2で電力に変換してバッテリ6に充電す

【0016】また、エンジン1、モータジェネレータ 2. トルクコンパータ3、自動変速機4、バッテリ6等 には、各種センサが設けられており、そのセンサの検出 信号は、ECU8に送られる。ECU8は、マイクロコ ンピュータで構成され、エンジン1等に制御信号を送 り、車速信号やアクセル開度信号、SOC信号等の検出 信号に基づいてトルクコンバータ3のスリップ率や自動 変速機の変速比等を制御する。

【0017】さらにECU8には、走行予定路に関する 情報を受信する情報受信手段であるナビゲーションシス テム9が接続されている。ととで情報受信手段はナビゲ ーションシステム9に限定されず、走行予定路に関する 情報を受信できる受信できるものであれば、運転手自ら が走路予定を入力する入力手段や過去の走行経路の記録 から現在の走行経路を分析する分析手段や、交通情報等 の受信手段であってもよい。ととでいう情報には、走行 予定路の地形情報、交通情報、工事情報等が含まれる。 ナビゲーションシステム9は、例えば、表示装置、入力 装置、通信制御部、経路検索部、地図データベース、走 変化して出力するモータ機能と伝達された動力エネルギ 20 行データ記録部から構成される。ECU8においてナビ ゲーションシステム9における前記走行予定路に関する 交通情報等が解析されバッテリが消費する電力及びバッ テリへの回生電力を予測される。さらに解析結果とSO Cに基づいて、要求充電速度を演算され、求めた要求充 電速度から充電モードが判定される選択された充電モー Fに従って、ECU8からエンジン1等に制御指令がな される。

> 【0018】図3に示す本実施形態における充電制御装 置の処理フローチャートを用いて充電制御の原理を説明 する。まず、ECU8は、各種センサ(例えばシフトレー バー位置センサや車速センサ、アクセル開度センサ等か らの)入力信号を処理する(S20)。続いてバッテリ のSOCが所定量L%以下となったかを判定する。この 判定は、コントローラからのSOC検出信号に基づき判 定することができる(S30)。SOCが所定量L%以 下のときは、充電が必要としてステップ40に進む。こ の時、SOCが所定量し%を越えていれば、充電が必要 でない (S110) として、スタートに戻る (S12) 0).

【0019】充電が必用な場合は、続いて現在ナビゲー ション走行中か否かを判定する(S40)。運転手が目 的地を入力していればGPS等で検出された現在の走行 位置から目的地までの走行予定ルートが計算により求め られる。ナビゲーション走行中は、運転手がナビゲーシ ョンにしたがってこの走行予定ルートを走行するものと 考えられるため、以下の演算・設定は走行予定ルートを 走行することを前提に行われる。ナビゲーションシステ ムの地図データベースに収められた走行予定ルートの地 理的情報、交通情報がECU8に送られる。地理的情報 ・50 としては、例えば目的地までの標高データがあり、標高 データから走行予定ルートのうち所定の区間が平坦路、 下坂路又は上坂路のいずれかであるかを計算により求める。下坂路が長く続くのであれば、回生制動が多く期待 でき、上坂路であれば、エンジン動力の他にモータによるトルクアシストが必要とされ、バッテリの電力消費が 予測される。交通情報データとしては、交差点の数、車 線数、市街地かどうか等があり、交通情報データから停止せずに走行できる場合、停止回数が多い場合、渋滞で 低速走行する場合等を分析し、バッテリの電力消費、回 生制動を予測する。上記地理的データ及び交通情報デー タに基づき走行予定ルートにおける予測バッテリ電力消費 費量及び予測回生電力量が求められる。

[0020]続いて、ステップ30で検出した現在のS OC と上記予測バッテリ電力消費量及び予測回生電力量 から、ΔGESOC(要求充電速度)が求められる(S 50)。図4に△GESOCのマップを示す。縦軸が△ GESOC、横軸がSOCを示す。実線101があらか じめ定めた所定の通常走行条件の場合の各SOCに対す る△GESOCの関係を示す。破線102が渋滞予測時 の演算結果、破線103が回生充電期待大時の演算結果 を示す。101、102、103が傾きを持つのは、現 在のSOCの状態に対する余裕度を考慮してである。ま たSOCがL%より大きいときは、ΔGESOCは0即 ち充電不要である。102、103は、ステップ40で 求めた予測バッテリ電力消費量及び予測回生電力量によ って変動する。予測回生電力量が小さい場合は、102 となり、同じSOCであっても通常時よりも高い△GE SOCとなる。反対に回生充電量が多く期待できる場合 は、103となり、同じSOCであっても通常時よりも 低いAGESOCとなる。そして現在のSOC(A)% 30 と、マップから△GESOCが設定される。

[0021]また、図4では、通常状態の充電開始SO CをL%としているが、渋滞予測時では、高く設定して もよい。例えば、通常はSOC40%となった場合に充 電を開始するのを、渋滞が予測される場合は、SOC5 0%で充電を開始する。なお、102と103との間を もっと細かく分け、その状態にあわせて制御してよい。 【0022】なお、運転者が目的地を入力していなくて も、例えば毎日利用する通勤経路の場合、走行時刻、曜 日、途中の走行経路等から予測して△GESOCを求め るようにしてもよい。この場合、通勤経路が過去何日分 かの走行経路データの蓄積か自動的に学習される。さら に、VICSや道路交通情報案内による走行経路の渋滞 予測もバッテリ電力消費量及び回生電力量を予測する判 断材料に用いてもよい。例えば、通常は高速で走行でき る道路でも工事等で渋滞が予測されるときは、車両が停 止する機会が多いとして、バッテリ電力消費量が多くな ると予測する。また、明らかに高速道路を走行中は停止 する機会がなく、バッテリ電力消費量が少なくなると予 測する。

[0023] ステップ 40 でナビゲーション走行が行われていないと判断した場合は、そのままステップ 60 に行く。このときは、 Δ G E S O C の設定がされていないため、現在の S O C と 通常時の データ 101 を元に Δ G E S O C を設定する。

【0024】マップより求めた△GESOCを通常時の ものと比較する(S60)。通常時よりも高ければ迅速 に充電する必要があるとして、ΔGESOCで急速充電 が開始される(Sl00)。通常時以下であればさらに P(パワー)パターンかどうかを判定する(S70)。 【0025】本実施の形態では、車両の動力性能の選択 操作としてP(パワー)パターンとN(ノーマル)パタ ーンの走行モードが設けられている。Pバターンは、運 転者がアクセルを踏み込んだときの加速感を味わいたい ときに、モータによって加速アシストを行う走行モード であり、Nパターンは通常の走行モードであり、いずれ かを運転者が選択し切り替えることができる。すなわ ち、Pバターンが選択されているときは運転者が高い運 動性能を要求しているとみなすことができる。したがっ て、通常の走行モートに比べ、バッテリの電力消費量が 多くなることが予測される。Pパターンが選択されてい る場合は、急速充電が行われる(S100)。この場 合、S50で設定した低い Δ GESOCではなく、バッ テリの電力消費量を見越して△GES○Cを髙く設定し 直して急速充電が行われる。

【0026】Nパターンが選択されている場合は、さらに、運転者のスロットル(アクセル)の開度の変化率 (△Θ) が所定値A以上の頻度が多いかを判定する(S80)。

(0027] スロットル(アクセル)の開度の変化率 $(\Delta\Theta)$ を調べることで運転者が加速好きであり頻繁に 加速を要求しているかどうかがわかる。所定値 A 以上の アクセル開度が多い場合は、運転者が加速すなわち高い 運動性能を要求しているとみなすことができる。走行モードがNパターンであってもこの場合加速アシストが必要とされるため、Pパターンのときと同様にバッテリの電力消費量を見越し Δ GESOCを速く設定し直して急速充電がされる(S100)。

【0028】いずれの判定も否定の場合に低い△GES○Cにて最高効率充電が行われる(S90)。

[0029]以上の制御により回生制動で発生したエネルギをバッテリに効率良く溜めることができ、また満充電でバッテリ充電が不可能であるという事態を減らすことができる。また、渋滞路においては、高速で充電を行うため、バッテリ不足によるエンジン停止が中止されるという事態を極力減らすことができ、燃費向上を図ることができる。

[0030]急速充電は、走行速度を維持しながら、モータジェネレータが Δ GESOCの速度で発電できるようエンジン出力を高めて急速に充電を行うものである。

【0031】最高効率充電は、エンジントルクとエンジン回転数から求められるエンジンの最高効率運転点と、モータトルクとモータ回転数から求められるモータジェネレータの最高効率運転点からその走行速度における発電効率の最も良い最高効率点を計算により求め、この最高効率点からエンジントルク及びモータトルクを算出し、エンジン及びモータジェネレータを制御しながら充電を行うものである。また、このときにトルクコンバータも一緒に制御してもよい。

【0032】さらに、この2つの充電モードのうちいず 10 れの充電モードで現在充電されているのかを、充電モードのインジケータにより、運転者に知らせるようにしてもよい。

[0033]

【発明の効果】このように、本実施形態では、ナビゲーションシステムを用いて先の走行経路の道路状况又は地形状況を分析することにより、バッテリの消費電力量及び回生充電量が予測できるため、道路状況等に合わせて充電方法を選択切替することができ、エネルギ効率及び燃費の向上を図ることが可能となる。 *20

* [0034] また、運転者が加速モード等の動力性能を 選択操作した場合、又はアクセルの踏み込み頻度が多い 場合等に急速充電が選択されるため、動力性能が必要と される場合にバッテリの充電不足になることなくモータ の加速アシストがされる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の実施形態の制御装置の構成のブロック図である。

【図2】 本発明の実施形態の駆動装置の構成を原理的 に示すブロック図である。

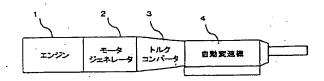
【図3】 本発明の実施形態における処理フローチャートである。

【図4】 本発明の実施形態において求められる充電速度マップである。

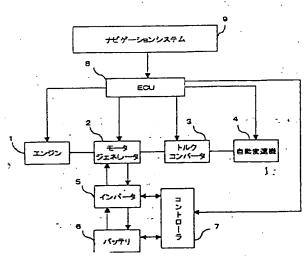
【符号の説明】

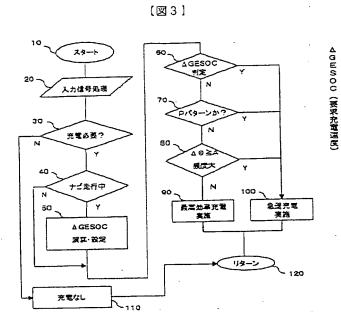
1 エンジン、2 モータジェネレータ、3 トルクコンバータ、4 自動変速機、5 インバータ、6 バッテリ、7 コントローラ、8 ECU、9ナビゲーションシステム。

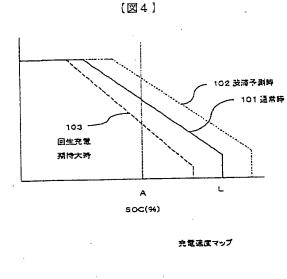
[図1]



[図2]







フロントページの続き

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識別記号

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F 0 2 D 29/06

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F02D 29/06 B60K 9/00

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(71)Applicant: TOYOTA MOTOR CORP

(22)Date of filing:

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(72)Inventor: TABATA ATSUSHI

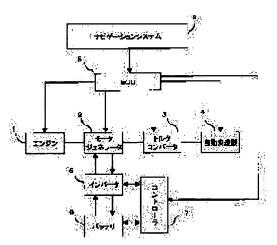
IBARAKI TAKATSUGU

(54) CHARGE CONTROL APPARATUS OF HYBRID VEHICLE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To change a charge control method according to the running state of a vehicle, in a hybrid vehicle which has an engine and a motor generator linked with the engine, generates power by driving the motor generator with the engine, and charges a battery. SOLUTION: This charge control equipment is provided with a navigation system 9 and an ECU 8, which analyzes traffic information concerning the running route in navigation running and estimates power which a battery 6

consumes and regenerative power to the battery 6. On the basis of the estimation, quick charging, in which power is generated with a motor generator 2 by controlling an engine 1 or effective charging which controls the engine 1 and the motor generator 2 and charging is performed effectively, is selected.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The charge control unit of the hybrid vehicles characterized by having the following and changing the charge method according to the power consumption which carried out [aforementioned] prediction, and the regeneration power of a battery. Engine An information receiving means to be the charge control unit of the hybrid vehicles which have the motor generator connected with this, drive a motor generator with an engine, generate electricity, and charge a battery, and to receive the information about a run schedule way An analysis means to predict the regeneration power to the power and the battery which analyze the information about the aforementioned run schedule way, and a battery consumes

[Claim 2] Have an engine and the motor generator connected with this, and drive a motor generator with an engine and it generates electricity. The assistant means which is the charge control unit of the hybrid vehicles which charge a battery, and carries out torque assistance by the motor in order to raise a power performance, The charge control unit of the hybrid vehicles characterized by the thing of a detection means by which crew detects the demand of crew's power performance based on the selection operation means or accelerator operation which can carry out selection operation of the power performance for which it has either at least and the charge method is changed according to the demand of a power performance.

[Claim 3] The charge control unit of the hybrid vehicles according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by having a boosting-charge means to control an engine and to generate electricity by the motor generator, and an efficiency charge means to charge efficiently by controlling an engine and a motor generator.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to control of the battery charge by the charge control unit of hybrid vehicles, especially the engine output under vehicles run. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The vehicles which carried the motor generator are proposed as a source of power where it differs other than an engine for the purpose of saving of the petroleum fuel for making an engine drive in recent years, reduction of the noise of an engine, and reduction of the exhaust gas further generated by combustion of petroleum fuel. [0003] By functioning as a motor, the motor generator used for these vehicles generates motor torque with the power from a battery, and carries out torque assistance of an engine at the time of acceleration at the time of vehicles start. Moreover, by functioning as a generator, it generates electricity by the engine torque and a battery is charged. Furthermore, at the time of a vehicles slowdown, regeneration charge is carried out using the torque inputted through a change gear from a wheel.

[0004] For example, while an engine is connected to the input shaft of a change gear, a motor generator is connected to JP,9-209790,A, and the vehicle speed, accelerator opening, or the technology that controls an engine and a motor generator based on the charge of a battery is indicated.
[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in order to aim the charge in the conventional hybrid rolling stock run at charging quickly, boosting charge which heightens an engine output and generates electricity by the motor generator was performed. When the Shimosaka way follows this boosting charge for a long time, the full charge of the battery may be carried out to it, the regeneration power which was originally able to be used might not be obtained, and there was an energy-efficiency top problem in it. The efficiency charge which raised the charging efficiency by controlling an engine torque, motor torque, etc. on the other hand also had a possibility that charging might become insufficient [the run conditions which consume power, such as traffic congestion, so much since charge speed is comparatively slow] although it is desirable from the point of energy efficiency, and a motor run could not fully be performed.

[0006] this invention is made in view of the above-mentioned technical problem, and the purpose is changing charge mode according to run conditions, and is to offer the charge control unit which can aim at energy efficiency and improvement in mpg.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, the 1st invention has an engine and the motor generator connected with this. An information receiving means to be the charge control unit of the hybrid vehicles which drive a motor generator with an engine, generate electricity, and charge a battery, and to receive the information about a run schedule way, It is characterized by having an analysis means to predict the regeneration power to the power and the battery which analyze the information about the aforementioned run schedule way, and a battery consumes, and changing the charge method according to the power consumption which carried out [aforementioned] prediction, and the regeneration power of a battery.

[0008] Moreover, the 2nd invention has an engine and the motor generator connected with this. The assistant means which is the charge control unit of the hybrid vehicles which drive a motor generator with an engine, generate electricity, and charge a battery, and carries out torque assistance by the motor in order to raise a power performance, It has either at least and is characterized by the thing of a detection means by which crew detects the demand of crew's power performance based on the selection operation means or accelerator operation which can carry out selection operation of the power performance for which the charge method is changed according to the demand of a power

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performance.

[0009] Here, the selection operation means which carries out selection operation of the power performance may be a change means in run mode by which the acceleration at the time of a run was thought as important. In addition, the rate of change of the opening of a throttle may judge the demand of crew's power performance based on accelerator operation by the frequency exceeding a predetermined value.

[0010] Moreover, the 3rd invention is the charge control unit of the 1st or the hybrid vehicles of the 2nd invention, and is characterized by having a boosting-charge means to control an engine and to generate electricity by the motor generator, and an efficiency charge means to charge efficiently by controlling an engine and a motor generator. [0011]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained according to a drawing.

[0012] The configuration block view of the hybrid car in the gestalt of this operation is shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. The output shaft of an engine 1 is connected to the motor generator 2, the output shaft of a motor generator 2 is connected to a torque converter 3, and the output shaft of a torque converter 3 is connected to the automatic transmission 4. That is, it is constituted so that the power of an engine 1 and the power of a motor generator 2 can be outputted to an automatic transmission 4 through a torque converter 3. The above-mentioned composition is mentioned as an example, and this invention is applicable even if it is other composition.

[0013] An engine 1 is equipment of the form which outputs power by combustion of fuel, and the engine which burns fuel gas, such as liquefied petroleum gas besides a gasoline engine or a diesel power plant and natural gas, is contained. A motor generator 2 has the power generation function to change into electrical energy the power energy delivered the motor ability which changed and outputs electric energy to kinetic energy, such as rotation. Although torque of driving member is not made to transmit to a follower member with a fluid and a torque converter 3 does not illustrate it, it serves as a front cover united with the pump impeller, and a hub which attached the turbine liner in one from a lock-up clutch. An automatic transmission 4 consists of the gearing change gear section and the oil-pressure-control section, is equipment which is automatic and can change suitably the ratio (change gear ratio) of an input rotational frequency and an output rotational frequency, and has the nonstep variable speed gear from which the change gear and change gear ratio of an owner stage type can be changed to continuous system.

[0014] As shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, the battery 6 is connected to the motor generator 2 through the inverter 5. The inverter 5 is constituted so that the current at the time of controlling the current and frequency to a motor generator 2, and generating electricity by the motor generator 2 may be controlled. And the controller 7 is formed in order to perform those control. This controller 7 is constituted so that an inverter 5 and a battery 6 may be controlled according to the starting demand of an engine 1, a start demand, and a braking demand.

[0015] At the time of vehicles start and a low-speed run, a motor generator 2 is operated as a motor, and it runs with a motor output. Usually, at the time of a run, an engine 1 is started and it runs with an engine output. In addition to an engine 1, at the time of heavy loads, such as an upper ramp, a motor generator 2 is operated as a motor, and it runs from the source of both power. At the time of a vehicles slowdown and braking, a motor generator 2 is operated as a generator and power is revived. When SOC (charge state) of a battery furthermore falls, the output of an engine 1 is increased, an engine output is changed into power by the motor generator 2, and a battery 6 is charged.

[0016] Moreover, various sensors are formed in an engine 1, the motor generator 2, the torque converter 3, the automatic transmission 4, and the battery 6 grade, and the detecting signal of the sensor is sent to ECU8. ECU8 consists of microcomputers, sends a control signal to engine 1 grade, and controls the slip ratio of a torque converter 3, the change gear ratio of an automatic transmission, etc. based on detecting signals, such as a vehicle speed signal, and an accelerator opening signal, a SOC signal.

[0017] Furthermore, the navigation system 9 which is an information receiving means to receive the information about a run schedule way is connected to ECU8. Information receiving meanses may be an analysis means to analyze the present run path from record of the run path of an input means or the past in which the driver himself inputs a roadway schedule, and receiving meanses, such as traffic information, here, as long as [which is not limited to a navigation system 9 but can receive the information about a run schedule way] it is receivable. The terrain intelligence of a run schedule way, traffic information, construction information, etc. are included in information here. A navigation system 9 consists of display, an input unit, the communications control section, the path reference section, a map database, and the run data-logging section. The regeneration power to the power and the battery which the traffic information about the aforementioned run schedule way in a navigation system 9 etc. is analyzed in ECU8, and a battery consumes is predicted. Furthermore based on an analysis result and SOC, demand charge speed is calculated, and a control command is made by engine 1 grade from ECU8 according to the selected charge mode in which charge mode is judged from the found demand charge speed.

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[0018] The principle of charge control is explained using the processing flow chart of the charge control unit in this operation form shown in drawing 3. First, ECU8 processes various sensor input signals (from for example, a shift-lever position sensor, a vehicle speed sensor, an accelerator opening sensor, etc.) (S20). Then, it judges whether SOC of a battery became L % or less of specified quantity. This judgment can be judged based on the SOC detecting signal from a controller (S30). When SOC is L % or less of specified quantity, charge needs and it progresses to Step 40. If SOC is over L % of specified quantity at this time, it will return to a start as charge not being required (S110) (S120). [0019] When ***** in charge, it judges continuously whether it is under [present navigation run] ****** (S40). If the driver has inputted the destination, the run schedule root from the present run position detected by GPS etc. to the destination will be called for by calculation. Since it is thought that a driver runs this run schedule root during a navigation run according to navigation, the following operation and the setup are performed on the assumption that it runs the run schedule root. The geographical information on the run schedule root stored in the map database of a navigation system and traffic information are sent to ECU8. As geographical information, there are altitude data to the destination, for example, and it asks for whether the predetermined section is either the flat way and Shimosaka way or an upper ramp among the run schedule roots by calculation from altitude data. If the Shimosaka way continues for a long time, regenerative braking can expect mostly, if it is an upper ramp, the torque assistance by the motor other than engine power will be needed, and the power consumption of a battery will be predicted, as traffic information data -- the number of intersectional, the number of lanes, and a city area ****** -- etc. -- it is, and when it can run without stopping from traffic information data, and there is much number of times of a halt, the case where a low-speed run is carried out by traffic congestion etc. is analyzed, and the power consumption of a battery and regenerative braking are predicted Based on the above-mentioned geographical data and traffic information data, the prediction battery power consumption and prediction regeneration electric energy in the run schedule root are calculated. [0020] Then, deltaGESOC (demand charge speed) is calculated from SOC, the present above-mentioned prediction battery power consumption, and present prediction regeneration electric energy which were detected at Step 30 (S50). The map of deltaGESOC is shown in drawing 4. A vertical axis shows deltaGESOC and a horizontal axis shows SOC. The relation of deltaGESOC to each SOC in case solid lines 101 are the predetermined usual run conditions defined beforehand is shown. A dashed line 102 shows the result of an operation at the time of traffic congestion prediction, and a dashed line 103 shows regeneration charge expected Hirotoki's result of an operation, that 101, 102, and 103 have an inclination comes out in consideration of the degree of margin to the state of the present SOC Moreover, when SOC is larger than L %, deltaGESOC is 0, i.e., charge needlessness. 102 and 103 are changed by the prediction battery power consumption and prediction regeneration electric energy which were calculated at Step 40. When prediction regeneration electric energy is small, it is set to 102, and it is set to deltaGESOC usually higher than the time even if it is the same SOC. When a regeneration charge can expect mostly on the contrary, it is set to 103, and even if it is the same SOC, it is usually set to low deltaGESOC from the time. And deltaGESOC is set up from present SOC(A) % and a map.

[0021] Moreover, although the charge start SOC of a normal state is made into L % in <u>drawing 4</u>, you may set up highly in the time of traffic congestion prediction. For example, when traffic congestion is predicted [starting charge when it usually becomes SOC40%, and], charge is started at SOC50%. In addition, between 102 and 103 may be divided more finely and you may control in accordance with the state.

[0022] In addition, even if the operator has not inputted the destination, it predicts from run time, a day of the week, an intermediate run path, etc., and you may make it calculate deltaGESOC in the case of the commutation path used every day, for example. In this case, a commutation path is automatically learned in accumulation of the run path data for what past day. Furthermore, you may also use traffic congestion prediction of the run path by VICS or road traffic information guidance for the judgment material which predicts battery power consumption and regeneration electric energy. For example, it is predicted that battery power consumption increases noting that there are many opportunities for vehicles to stop, when traffic congestion is predicted by construction etc. also by the road it can usually run at high speed. Moreover, there is no opportunity to stop clearly, while running a highway, and it is predicted that battery power consumption decreases.

[0023] When it is judged that the navigation run is not performed at Step 40, it goes to Step 60 as it is. Since the setup of deltaGESOC is not carried out at this time, deltaGESOC is usually set up with the present SOC based on the data 101 at the time.

[0024] deltaGESOC calculated from the map is usually compared with the thing at the time (S60). Usually, boosting charge is started by deltaGESOC noting that it is necessary to charge quickly, if higher than the time (S100). If it is the following at the time of usual, it will judge further whether it is P (power) pattern (S70).

[0025] With the form of this operation, the run mode of P (power) pattern and N (normal) pattern is formed as selection operation of the power performance of vehicles. By the motor, P pattern is the run mode in which acceleration

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assistance is performed, and N pattern is the usual run mode, an operator can choose either and it can change it to taste a feeling of acceleration when an operator breaks in an accelerator. That is, when P pattern is chosen, an operator can consider that motile high ability is demanded. Therefore, it is predicted compared with the usual run mode that the power consumption of a battery increases. Boosting charge is performed when P pattern is chosen (S100). In this case, not low deltaGESOC set up by S50 but the power consumption of a battery is foreseen, deltaGESOC is reset up highly, and boosting charge is performed.

[0026] When N pattern is chosen, it judges whether the rate of change (deltatheta) of the opening an operator's throttle (accelerator) has still more frequency beyond the predetermined value A (S80).

[0027] An operator is an acceleration lover in investigating the rate of change (deltatheta) of the opening of a throttle (accelerator), and it turns out whether demand acceleration frequently. When there is much accelerator opening beyond the predetermined value A, it can be considered that the operator is demanding acceleration, i.e., motile high ability. Since acceleration assistance is needed in this case even if run mode is N pattern, the power consumption of a battery is foreseen like the time of being P pattern, deltaGESOC is reset up quickly, and boosting charge is carried out (S100). [0028] In the case negative [any judgment], maximum-efficiency charge is performed in low deltaGESOC (S90). [0029] The energy generated in regenerative braking by the above control can be efficiently accumulated in a battery, and the situation where battery charge is impossible can be reduced by the full charge. Moreover, on a traffic congestion way, since it charges at high speed, the situation where the engine shutdown by the shortage of a battery is stopped can be reduced as much as possible, and improvement in mpg can be aimed at.

[0030] Maintaining a travel speed, boosting charge heightens an engine output and charges quickly so that a motor generator can generate electricity at the rate of deltaGESOC.

[0031] Maximum-efficiency charge searches for the best best efficiency point of the generating efficiency in the travel speed by calculation from an engine torque, the maximum-efficiency operating point of the engine called for from an engine speed, and motor torque and the maximum-efficiency operating point of the motor generator called for from a motor rotational frequency, computes an engine torque and motor torque from this best efficiency point, and it charges, controlling an engine and a motor generator. Moreover, you may also control a torque converter together at this time. [0032] Furthermore, you may make it tell an operator about whether it charges in which charge mode between these two charge modes now with the indicator in charge mode. [0033]

[Effect of the Invention] Thus, with this operation gestalt, since the consumed electric power and the regeneration charge of a battery can be predicted by analyzing the previous passage situation or previous geographical feature situation of a run path using a navigation system, the selection change of the charge method can be carried out according to a passage situation etc., and it becomes possible to aim at improvement in energy efficiency and mpg. [0034] Moreover, since boosting charge is chosen when an operator does selection operation of the power performances, such as acceleration mode, or when there is much treading-in frequency of an accelerator, when a power performance is needed, there is nothing to the shortage of charge of a battery with a bird clapper, and acceleration assistance of a motor is carried out.

[Translation done.]

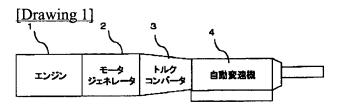
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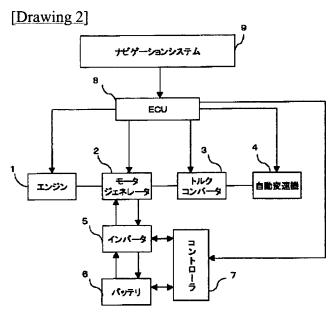
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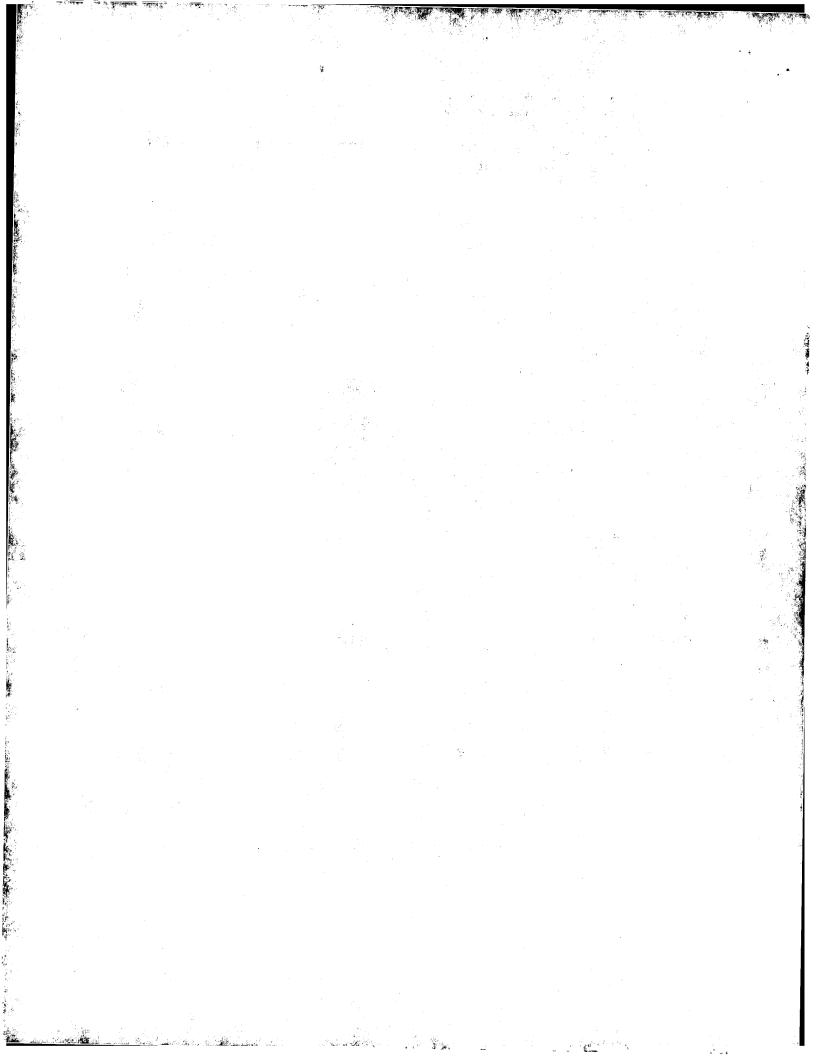
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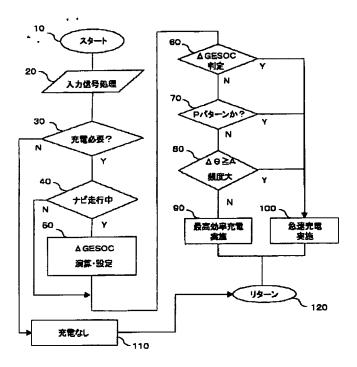
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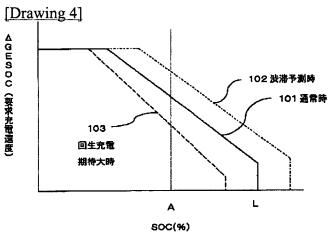




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